

"Articulation is not just tonguing, as most wind players define it, but something much broader, and more akin to what we generally think of as phrasing. Articulation is a method of joining musical tones, determining their beginnings and ends and the relationships between individual notes and those around them"

-The Flute book, Nancy Toff

There are a lot of different articulations, such as legato, staccato, or slur. For flute players, perfecting articulation can be hard. The first thing to remember is where to tongue. When tonguing, always place the tongue where the teeth meet the gum. If you are using too much of the tongue, the articulation can be heavy and your sound can become distorted. Some flautists like to say the sound *tu* when articulating, however I prefer *du* because it gives a softer and less harsh attack. Double-tonguing and triple tonguing are great tools for fast articulation. For double tonguing I prefer *du-gu-du-gu*. These exercises are intended to develop your articulation.

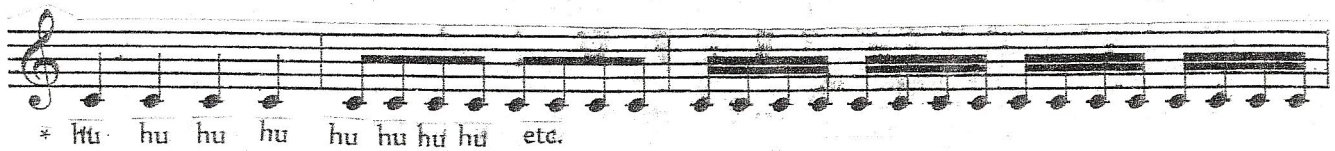
-Rebecca Egli

Exercise 1

Eggle

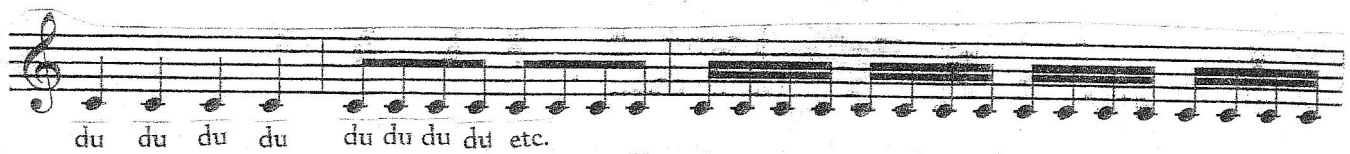
With this exercise, the concentration should be on making each articulation even. Make sure the *du* sound and the *gu* sound are clear. Continue the pattern up the scale, one octave. Start with quarter note equals 60, as it becomes easier, gradually increase the tempo. Be sure to practice with a strong forte sound.

*Hu should not have any articulation, just a soft puff of air.



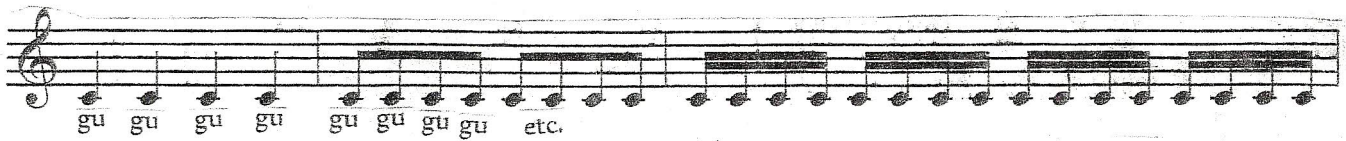
* hu hu hu hu hu hu hu hu etc.

The first musical staff shows a sequence of notes on a treble clef staff. It begins with a quarter note 'hu' on a middle line, followed by three eighth notes 'hu' on the next line. This is followed by a series of eighth notes ascending the scale, with groups of four notes beamed together. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7.



du du du du du du du du etc.

The second musical staff shows a sequence of notes on a treble clef staff. It begins with a quarter note 'du' on a middle line, followed by three eighth notes 'du' on the next line. This is followed by a series of eighth notes ascending the scale, with groups of four notes beamed together. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7.



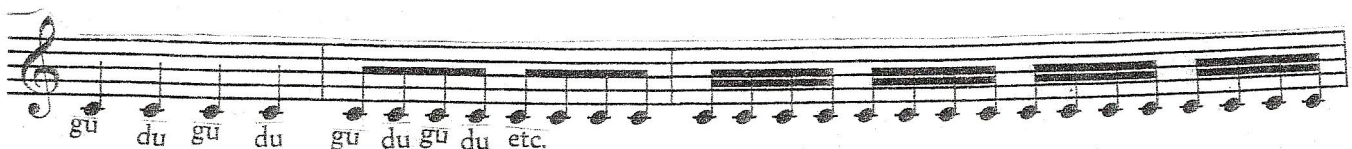
gu gu gu gu gu gu gu gu etc.

The third musical staff shows a sequence of notes on a treble clef staff. It begins with a quarter note 'gu' on a middle line, followed by three eighth notes 'gu' on the next line. This is followed by a series of eighth notes ascending the scale, with groups of four notes beamed together. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7.



du gu du gu du gu du gu etc.

The fourth musical staff shows a sequence of notes on a treble clef staff. It begins with a quarter note 'du' on a middle line, followed by a quarter note 'gu' on the next line. This is followed by a series of eighth notes ascending the scale, with groups of four notes beamed together. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7.



gu du gu du gu du gu du etc.

The fifth musical staff shows a sequence of notes on a treble clef staff. It begins with a quarter note 'gu' on a middle line, followed by a quarter note 'du' on the next line. This is followed by a series of eighth notes ascending the scale, with groups of four notes beamed together. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7.

Each week change keys and/or octaves.

Exercise 2

Eggt

This exercise is used to strengthen articulation in the lower register. Start with quarter note equals 60 and gradually increase speed. Always play with a strong forte sound.

du du du du du du

du gu du gu etc.

gu gu gu gu etc.

du gu du gu etc.

Following these articulations and rhythms, play each of the patterns below.

Exercise 3

Eggsli

The musical score for Exercise 3 consists of eight staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** A continuous eighth-note scale starting on G4 and ascending to G5.
- Staff 2:** Labeled with a '2' at the beginning. It features a continuous eighth-note scale starting on G4 and ascending to G5, with a double bar line and repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 3:** Labeled with a '3' at the beginning. It features a continuous eighth-note scale starting on G4 and ascending to G5, with a double bar line and repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 4:** Labeled with a '4' at the beginning. It features a continuous eighth-note scale starting on G4 and ascending to G5.
- Staff 5:** Labeled with a '5' at the beginning. It features a continuous eighth-note scale starting on G4 and ascending to G5, ending with a double bar line and repeat sign.
- Staff 6:** Labeled with a '6' at the beginning. It features a continuous eighth-note scale starting on G4 and ascending to G5, with a double bar line and repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 7:** Labeled with a '7' at the beginning. It features a continuous eighth-note scale starting on G4 and ascending to G5, with a double bar line and repeat sign at the end.
- Staff 8:** Labeled with an '8' at the beginning. It features a continuous eighth-note scale starting on G4 and ascending to G5, ending with a double bar line and repeat sign.

2



Start this exercise at quarter note equals 60. Use double-tonguing, but make sure to produce clear sounds. As the exercise becomes easier, increase speed and/or volume. Alternate this pattern between different scales.